

## RECEIVER ASKED FOR

Trouble in the Big Corn Products Company.

HOUNDED BY STANDARD OIL

Shares Depressed to One-Tenth Their Value.

## THE BILL ALLEGES CONSPIRACY

Declares an Absolute Monopoly Has Been Created and Involves the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 4.—The Chicago Real Estate, Loan and Trust Company today filed a bill in the circuit court asking a reorganization of the Corn Products Company under the direction of the court, and that a receiver be appointed for the plants of the company in this state. The court is also asked to enjoin the Corn Products Company, the Corn Products Refining Company and the Glucose Sugar Refining Company and the officers of those companies from selling or conveying to the Corn Products Refining Company any property now in the name of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company.

After reciting the history of the formation of the Corn Products Company, it is set forth in the bill that 51 per cent of the stock of the Corn Products Company is held in the name of E. T. Bedford and his associates, who the bill declares are "commonly known as the Standard Oil people."

## Story of the Conspiracy.

Prior to January 1, 1906, it is averred in the bill, C. H. Matthiessen, Norman B. Ream, William W. Heaton, Joy Morton, J. B. Greenhut, C. L. Glass, E. A. Matthiessen, W. J. Calhoun, W. T. Gorman, T. B. Wagner, H. C. Herget, T. P. Kingsford and F. C. Sherwood, as officers and directors of the Corn Products Company, combined with the "Standard Oil people" who were officers and directors of the New York Glucose Company to defraud the complaining company of its stock.

## Fraudulent Stock Sales.

The bill further declares "from the beginning the company has been subjected to attacks by the Standard Oil Company. One method was the construction of a factory for the New York Glucose Company by Bedford and his associates. This method failed, and it was then attempted to buy the stock of the Corn Products Company by means of fictitious stock value by sales of large quantities of stock on different exchanges in immense amounts, and buying it in in the market at a price of \$100,000,000 of common stock was cut down by false sales to one-tenth of its supposed value, while \$300,000,000 of preferred stock was depreciated to one-quarter of its par value. Some days nearly the full amount of the entire stock issue was sold, although the sales were false and fraudulent."

## "Is an Absolute Monopoly."

Other steps in the alleged conspiracy are declared in the bill to have been the purchase of the Wagner factory in Lake county, Illinois, and the St. Louis factory at St. Louis, Mo. The bill then declares "the conspirators are now planning to cause all the properties and business of the Corn Products Company to be transferred to the Corn Products Refining Company, and permanently destroy the value of the stock held by us. The market for glucose, starch and by-products has been allowed to fall as far as possible into the hands of the factories owned by Matthiessen, Bedford and others, and an absolute monopoly has been created. The new company is fixing prices to suit itself, and the public must pay whatever Bedford and his Standard Oil friends demand."

## AMERICA NOT ALL BAD.

Chancellor MacCracken Replies to Man Who Says U. S. is Lawless.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University made the hit of the evening at the annual dinner of the public school teachers' corps at the Hotel Astor Thursday night when he said one of the speakers who had preceded him, and who had declared that America is lawless.

Chancellor MacCracken was introduced by Toastmaster John Bancroft Devins as the man who would lecture on "The Lawless Nation." "The faithful, and the man who will be famous," and many along the same line.

"I am much obliged for this advertisement," returned Mr. MacCracken. "It saves me from the necessity of telling you how many readers and subscribers I have. This is an age of overstatement. We have just had an instance of such exaggeration in the speech of the man who would tell the public school teachers that America is lawless. I should feel I had been deceived in my duty if I let this occasion go by without denouncing the man who says in effect that the state that chooses to protect its rights as Charles E. Hughes is more tyrannical over Russia and that Theodore Roosevelt is a greater tyrant than the western despot."

Among the other speakers of the evening were Dr. Henry M. Leipsiger, supervisor of the public schools; John W. Green, vice president of the board of education; Edward Lauterbach, A. Emerson Palmer, secretary of the board of education; Charles P. Fagnano, of the Union Theological Seminary and Dr. Donald Sage Mackay.

## Runaways Found in Abandoned Pitt.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 4.—The two New York city runaway boys, John McWilliams and the fifteen-year-old son of the Rev. Dr. Wylie of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and Sylvester Gullitt of 335 Central Park West, who have been missing from home since last Friday, have been found in a cave in the Pennsylvania mountains near Pittsburg, Pa. The boys were recognized and restored to their father Thursday afternoon, and he and his companion, Gullitt, returned to the city yesterday with Dr. Wylie. The identity of the boys was made by J. F. Maloney, postmaster and merchant at Pittsburg, who recognized them from descriptions in the New York newspapers.

## ALLEGED MURDER HEARING

SHOOTING OF LOUIS LEDDEN UNDER INVESTIGATION.

Witnesses Examined Today by Prosecuting Attorney at the Alexandria County Jail.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 4, 1907. Commonwealth Attorney Crandall Mackey of Alexandria county was today engaged in examining witnesses who are detained at the county jail in connection with the murder of Louis Ledden of Washington by George Garrett, colored, also of Washington, which occurred Thursday afternoon last in an alleged "dope" joint at Rosslyn, Alexandria county. At a late hour this afternoon four of the eight witnesses have been examined and two of them were released on their own recognizance. Six others are still held.

The examination today tended to show, it is said, that it will be an exceedingly hard matter for the commonwealth to prove that the murder was a deliberate one. Not any of those examined could tell who conducted the establishment where the shooting is said to have occurred, and all claimed they did not witness the murder. Notwithstanding the reluctance of the witnesses, the commonwealth attorney expects to prove that the shooting of Ledden was deliberate.

The examination of testimony was begun about 11 o'clock this morning in the office of the jailer. The first witness examined was Morris Chambers, colored, who lives at No. 1200 R Street, southeast, Washington. He told of a visit he made to the place the afternoon of the murder, when he had a letter addressed to "G." which was given to him by a Washington man named Brown. Chambers stated that Brown had informed him that the letter was for "G." He said that after entering the place he saw the body of Ledden, and he kept the letter. There was, he said, a ticket in the letter requesting that before the delivery of the letter to "G." he should secure a signature for it. Chambers was released.

## Admits Use of Cocaine.

John Sedgwick, colored, of 2730 P street northwest, Washington, driving a pie wagon, told of having made visits to the resort. He said he used cocaine and it made him feel "dumfounded." He also stated that he visited the place for the purpose of giving Garrett, who he said was a friend of his, pie. Sedgwick denied knowledge of what occurred in the place. He described the code of signals used to enter the establishment as they were stated in yesterday's Star.

A rigid and searching examination of Margaret Landon, twenty-four years of age, of 2821 Sherman avenue northwest, threw but little light on the case. The witness testified that she saw Garrett, who was married to her, and that she was in the kitchen of the establishment the afternoon of the murder, and departed immediately afterward upon the suggestion of "G." Witness said she did not see Ledden, and had been committed until she was informed by two girls who were on the road.

Ledden, she said, entered the establishment and shook hands with all in the place. Ed engaged afterward, she said, in singing. Garrett, she said, told her after the shooting that he was feeling with a fellow and believed he had shot him. Margaret was released after signing her statement, which had been written by Attorney Hillman Temple, colored, of Washington.

Hillman Temple, colored, of Washington was examined late this afternoon. His examination disclosed but little of importance. The six others who are held will, it is thought, not be released until after the trial. Garrett will be given a preliminary hearing early next week.

## When Seen this Morning in his Cell, Garrett stated that he did not care to discuss the case.

## BONA FIDE CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING AND SUNDAY STAR.

The sworn statement below shows that the circulation of THE STAR is what it is claimed to be. The circulation of THE STAR for the week, including and combining its evening and Sunday morning issues, is the largest, the best and the only sworn detailed circulation of each day, covering all issues, in the District of Columbia.

In both its evening and Sunday morning issues it has a larger carrier delivery circulation than any other two local papers combined.

THE SUNDAY STAR viewed separately has the largest, the best and the only sworn circulation in the District of Columbia.

Fifteen thousand of THE STAR's regular subscribers take no other Washington paper whatever in the District of Columbia.

## THE STAR, daily and Sunday,

thoroughly covers the local advertising field, reaching all classes of Washington purchasers, rich and poor alike, in their homes, on every day in the week, at an hour when they have the time and inclination to read a newspaper.

SATURDAY, April 27, 1907.....\$3,216  
SUNDAY, April 28, 1907.....\$4,220  
MONDAY, April 29, 1907.....\$3,797  
TUESDAY, April 30, 1907.....\$3,763  
WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1907.....\$6,026  
THURSDAY, May 2, 1907.....\$6,039  
FRIDAY, May 3, 1907.....\$5,987

Total for the week.....\$25,719

Average.....\$3,960

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents truly the number of copies of THE EVENING AND SUNDAY STAR circulated during the seven days ending May 3, 1907—that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers, and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or remain in the office unsold, except in the case of Sunday papers sent to out-of-town agents only, from whom a few returns of unsold papers have not yet been received.

J. WHITE, HERRON, Publisher.

The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth day of May, A.D. 1907.

E. E. RAMEY, (Seal) Notary Public.

## BIG SCOOTER RACE

Gale Blew over the Columbia's Course.

## GREENS BUT FAIRLY FAST

Defeat of Dalsell by Harban the Morning's Feature.

## MANY DROPPED FROM HANDICAP

Results in the Semi-Finals in the Four Sixteens and the Consolation.

A full-fledged gale blew over the Columbia Club's course during match play in the semi-finals today, and as a result high scores were the rule rather than the exception. The greens were fairly fast, but it was a mighty poor day for a long game. The feature of the morning play was the defeat of Sam Dalsell by W. S. Harban, 6 up and 5 to play. Mr. Harban will meet A. S. Mattingly in the final this afternoon.

## Mr. Mattingly's card follows:

Out.....4 5 4 7 3 5 5 6—42  
In.....4 7 3 6 3 6 7 4—44  
Total.....86

## Mr. Harban's card follows:

Out.....4 5 4 6 4 6 6 6—45  
In.....4 4 5 6 3 7 6 4—44  
Total.....89

## There were 100 entered in the handicap

of the course. Most of those who did go out failed to turn in their cards.

## First sixteen—A. S. Mattingly, Columbia,

beat Allan Lard, Columbia, 3 and 2; W. S. Harban, Columbia, beat Sam Dalsell, Chevy Chase, 4 and 5.

## Second sixteen—James Blair, Columbia,

beat R. F. Ladd, Chevy Chase, 4 and 3; E. B. Eynon, Columbia, beat Richard Baldwin, Wilmington, 1 up, 21 holes.

## Third sixteen—A. B. Shelton, Columbia,

beat R. B. Brown, Columbia, 4 and 3; John Smith, Columbia, beat J. D. Smallwood, Columbia, 2 up.

## Fourth sixteen—E. B. Brengle, Columbia,

beat S. F. Greenwalt, Columbia, 4 and 3; E. A. Guthrie, Pasadena, Cal., 3 and 1.

## Consolation—First sixteen—C. W. Noyes,

Wheatland, Md., beat J. C. Davidson, Columbia, 2 and 1; J. C. Davidson, Columbia, beat H. K. Sanford, Columbia, 5 and 3.

## Consolation—Second sixteen—W. F. Pyle,

Columbia, beat W. F. Ham, Chevy Chase, 3 and 2; J. J. Morrow beat W. I. Lembeck, 1 up.

## The Second Round.

About the first tee and other parts of the lawn yesterday afternoon were seated a number of parties who took the place of ladies who had come out to see the good work being done upon the course by some of the golfers. As the air was inviting, and the sun shining brightly, the lawn was an especially pleasant place to sit and watch the going. It was nearly 3 o'clock before the first round was over, and in the first round had finished, but shortly before this the second round was begun.

## Harban-Mattingly Match.

In the second round in the first sixteen Dr. Lee Harban and A. S. Mattingly were pitted against each other, and in the end the latter won by two up. At the first tee Harban took two up on him, and after halving the first four holes in 4, 4, 5 and 5, respectively, Mattingly took the fifth in three, while Harban took one more. Mattingly made this hole in a ten-foot putt that was beautiful.

The defeated Harban then halved the sixth in two fours, but Mattingly was on to his game and won the eighth in four, or one more than his opponent. Thus at the ninth Mattingly was two up on him, and the tenth hole in three, making Mattingly one up. They halved the sixteenth in five and Mattingly took the seventeenth in six, winning. The eighteenth was halved in four. The cards were as follows:

Out.....4 4 5 5 3 4 4 4 6—39  
In.....4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 6—41  
Total.....78

## The Afternoon's Results.

The matches resulted as follows:

First sixteen—A. S. Mattingly, Columbia,

beat L. L. Harban, Columbia, 2 and 1; A. Lard, Columbia, beat G. C. Lafferty, Chevy Chase, 2 and 1; W. S. Harban, Columbia, beat W. R. Tuckerman, Chevy Chase, 1 up.

S. Dalsell, Chevy Chase, beat W. A. Hillier, Columbia, 6 and 4.

Second sixteen—E. B. Eynon, Columbia,

beat R. D. Caruthers, Columbia, 4 and 3; R. Baldwin, Wilmington, beat W. E. Danforth, Columbia, 4 and 3; E. F. Ladd, Chevy Chase, beat T. P. Kingsford, Columbia, 4 and 3; James Blair, Columbia, beat L. S. Stritoe, Columbia, 5 and 4.

Third sixteen—A. B. Shelton, Columbia,

beat W. C. Beaman, Columbia, 4 and 3; R. M. McAdams, Columbia, beat J. E. McLean, Chevy Chase, 4 and 2; G. T. Smallwood, Columbia, beat E. F. Brown, Columbia, 2 up.

Fourth sixteen—P. E. Brengle, Columbia,

beat H. J. Johnson, Columbia, 4 and 3; F. Greenwalt, Columbia, beat G. E. Lewis, Columbia, 1 up, 19 holes; L. Harban, Bannockburn, beat W. F. Ham, Chevy Chase, 8 and 6; E. A. Guthrie, Pasadena, Cal., beat T. Hough, Columbia, 3 and 1.

Shortly after the first sixteen entered upon the course, the first round of the first consolation forfeited to J. C. Davidson, as did Dr. L. B. Swornstead, who allowed E. F. H. Currie, by defaulting. The other results follow:

Consolation, first sixteen—E. E. Mitchell,

Columbia, beat G. A. Weaver, Columbia, 1 up; C. W. Noyes, Wheatland, Md., beat J. C. Davidson, Columbia, 2 and 1; H. V. Sanford, Columbia, beat T. Leslie, Columbia, 7 and 5.

Consolation, second sixteen—F. B. Pyle,

Columbia, beat A. Winter, Columbia, 2 and 1; J. J. Morrow, Columbia, beat W. J. McAdams, Columbia, 1 up; W. F. Ham, Chevy Chase, beat H. Oliphant, Chevy Chase, 6 and 5.

## WAR AGAINST MOSQUITOES.

Baltimore Householders Ordered to Use Coal Oil Liberally.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 4.—Under penalty of a fine all Baltimore householders are required under a new law which went into effect Thursday to aid in ridding the city of mosquitoes. The police are distributing cards to householders having printed on them the ordinance, its provisions and directions for putting coal oil in their receptacles and other water-receiving receptacles.

"I hardly believe there will be any trouble in having the ordinance enforced in the better class of residential districts," said Chief of Police Farnam. "But there will, of course, be some trouble in the foreign districts and among the ignorant class of colored householders. I have instructed the district captains to see that their men make regular canvasses of the houses and yards on their posts and to keep their eyes open for those who do not obey the ordinance. If such cases are found warrants will be sworn out by the policemen who make the complaint, or by officials of the health department, with whom we are co-operating in trying to exterminate the mosquito."

The city health department will have all the swamps in the lower sections of the city treated with the oil process.

## The Escanaba (Mich.) Manufacturing Company

wooden saw-mill, one of the largest of its kind in the country, was damaged \$75,000 by fire yesterday.

## ARRANGEMENTS MADE

ARRIVAL HERE OF WIENER MAENNERGESANG VEREIN.

## Dairyman's Attitude Toward

Agitation of Milk Question.

## ALARMISTS AND THEORISTS

His Designation for Members of the Commission.

ISSUE AS PRODUCER SEES IT

F. R. Horner Discusses Practical Dairy

Sanitation—Objects to the Attitude of Dr. Wylie.

Actively resenting the implication drawn from the remarks of Dr. Harvey W. Wylie, chief of the division of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, at a recent meeting of the pure milk commission at the District building, that the milk dealers are opposed to publicity in discussion of the milk question, F. R. Horner, a prominent producer and a member of the commission, today furnished The Star a full copy of his letter to the commission, in which he took strenuous exception to the course pursued in agitation of the problem.

Mr. Horner's attitude, as he expresses it, is that the theories advanced by other members of the commission, who are not dairymen or experienced in handling either cows or their products, will be found impractical and impossible of execution in the daily conduct of business. The letter inspired lively debate when it was presented at the meeting of the commission. It reads, in full, as follows:

## Mr. Horner's Letter.

"As a member of the milk commission appointed by the Commissioners some weeks ago to investigate and propose means for improving the milk supply in the city of Washington, permit me to present to the milk commission and the public my views on the subject from a practical standpoint. I have had over twenty years' experience as a milk producer in Virginia and as a milk dealer in this city. I think, therefore, that I am qualified as a practical dairyman to speak as one having knowledge of cows and milk, and how it should be handled both on the farm and at the dairy in order to obtain the most satisfactory results to all concerned.

"I desire to confine my remarks under the following headings:

"Temperature of milk.

"Certified milk.

"Pasteurized milk.

"Municipal dairies.

"Reasonable regulations.

"Temperature of Milk.

"At the meeting of the commission held April 17, 1907, I believe it was the sense of the meeting that milk should not be cooled above the maximum temperature of fifty degrees. My judgment tells me that a temperature is so low that at least eight or ten degrees and that fifty-eight or sixty degrees is low enough to reduce the milk to keep it perfectly sweet, provided that the milk is cooled immediately after being taken from the individual cow, or, if it is not, it should be cooled within four or five hours after milking. It would save sweet forty-eight to seventy-two hours, provided also that the milk was properly handled by being kept in ice chests after it reaches the dairy.

"There is not one farmer in fifty who could cool his milk to fifty degrees, as it would mean that he would be compelled to provide an ice house or cold storage facilities for his milk. It would be practically impossible for a farmer to have these things, unless he goes to a great deal of additional expense, and he would not afford to do it at present prices received for milk, and no one would be benefited.

"The difficulty we are laboring under in a large number of cases is this: The producer milks his whole herd before starting to cool, consequently the milk has been done by the animal heat remaining in the milk too long before cooling. No matter if it is afterwards cooled down to forty degrees, the milk will be spoiled. The animal heat has remained in the milk so long a time the harm is done, and as soon as the temperature commences to rise, the delivery to the consumer is a matter of time. It is the producer who is compelled to cool his milk to fifty degrees in the general must, as the expense falls on the public in that event, as the price of the milk would have to be greatly increased in order to provide for the farmer to use ice or cold storage.

Daily Examination for Certification.

"Certified milk would probably be good if it could be inspected before each milking, but who is to bear the expense of inspectors to be at each milking to see that each cow is in perfect condition when milked? It is the duty of those who wish to pay extra, but to make it a regulation or to have the doctors scare the mothers so that they feel they are neglecting their infants by not using certified milk is not right.

"If the milk is analyzed daily and inspectors go to the farms only periodically to inspect the cows, I would like to know all right and fit for use under these conditions. We do know that a cow may be in perfect condition at night, but in the morning she may be all wrong, and it is utterly impracticable, in my judgment, to certify milk under these conditions. The expense would amount to nothing. We now have our periodical inspections under the direction of the health department, and it would be a great improvement to have the proper way, as I said, for certified milk to be an absolutely sure test that the milk is pure, is to have each cow inspected by a pure milk inspector, who has knowledge of the subject, each time a cow is milked, then to have the milk properly cooled immediately, then to have the milk analyzed before distributing, which is utterly impracticable and would be an absolute impossibility under the present conditions. The only way to have the milk analyzed before distributing is to have the milk analyzed by the producers and dealers, and generally speaking, no doubt, and always will be, the public would receive pure milk as nature intended it to be used, but if it is the idea of the commission to have a herd of cattle inspected only once a month, then certified milk will not be certain at all, and the public will be misled, and its milk then would not be fit for use, and the certificate would be misleading.

## Problem of Pasteurization.

"The suggestion has been made by some of the physicians and theorists that all milk should be pasteurized before being taken from the producer. This is another mistake from a practical standpoint and should not be made obligatory upon the dairymen, because it is only a loophole for people to use milk that is unfit for use and should not be sold at all. Pasteurized milk does not agree with every one. It takes certain qualities out of the milk, which are not well at all, and the public who desire to have the milk pasteurized should be taught to pasteurize the milk in their own homes, and I think the problem would then be solved and the public benefited, but if all milk by law should be pasteurized, in my opinion, the public in general would suffer.

## Municipal Dairy.

"Theoretically it would sound like a good thing to have everything done by government inspectors, government cattle and government handling at the city end, and have all the regulations that have been suggested by the theorists put into operation by the establishment of a municipal

## Tenneyson Reading.

The assembly hall of the M Street High School was crowded last evening with pupils and parents who had assembled to hear Miss Mary F. Burville in a reading from Tenneyson. She was assisted by Mr. Francis Glenn and a quartet composed of pupils of the school.

The program proved to be highly entertaining.

## The Malefactor

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM.  
Author of "The Yellow Crayon," etc.

This thrilling story will be run serially in The Sunday Star through May and June. Mr. Oppenheim, whose fame is second to none, is at his best in this absorbing romance.



## Self-made Monarchs

By LEONARD LINDSEY.

Raja Brook of Sarawak. Simply a sturdy, uncompromising Englishman. He made up his mind he would like to be a ruler. It was a mere incident to slip round the earth. In the doing of it he found a country that needed him, and he founded a permanent kingdom. An Irishman, one O'Keefe, did the same thing and became a king. So did a Mr. Koch, and likewise an uneasy Scotchman. It's all a unique and true narrative.

## The Salisbury Assizes

By H. B. Marriott Watson

How a highwayman temporarily put a judge out of business and occupied the bench himself.

## The Work on the Great St. Bernard

By William G. Fitz-Gerald

Where life and death are in close touch the greater part of the year. A wonderful story of the monks and their intelligent dogs.

## The Frisking of Caribou Joe

By Sewell Ford

When Caribou Joe is met by "Shorty" the former greets him with, "You're one of them bunkum fellers. Scat!" Very funny.

## Chief American Horse's Stampede

By Franklin Welles Calkins

In the attempted delivery of several thousand head of wild Texas steers to an Indian reservation, a lively and exciting episode occurs. Fierce fighting and the wildest kind of a stampede.

## The Breakdown Gang

By Day Allen Willey

The kind of men who go to railroad wrecks. The life they lead and how they accomplish results in their weird calls.

## The Car of Destiny

By C. N. and A. M. Williamson

Where the hero is helped by his Irish-Spanish friends to do some risky masquerading.

## The Social Side of the Circus

By "Tody" Hamilton

A peep behind the canvas walls of the dressing room, where there are more married couples, "Tody" says, than in any other business.

## Among Other Contributions Are:

A Modern Samson,

Half Hours in the Garden,

Household Hints,

Fashion Notes,

Embroidery Designs.

## Disunited in